The Suffragist

Vol. VII. No. 17
FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1919

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

Suffragist: Does he *say when* the door will open?
Senator: Not yet.
Suffragist: Well, tell him *I* am waiting.

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated. 1913)

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 14 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Tel. Franklin 7120

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington. *Tel. Wilmington* 5580

District of Columbia, 14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. *Tel. Franklin* 7120

Louisiana, 325 Carondelet St., New Orleans

Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore. *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279

Massachusetts, 9 Park Street, Boston. Tel. Haymarket 4048

New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark

New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York. *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444

Pennsylvania, 213 Penfield Building, Philadelphia. *Tel. Filbert* 5652

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, *Chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Del., *Secretary*
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Henry G. Leach, N. Y.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Mrs. Richard Wainright, D. C
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Committee of State Chairmen

Chairman, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles

Secretary, Miss Mary Ingham

Alabama
Miss Oliver Richard
1004 Government Street
Mobile

Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett
Batesville

California
Mrs. Genevieve Allen
107 Tenth St.
San Francisco

Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs

Connecticut
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn
356 Laurel St.
Hartford, Conn.

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington

District of Columbia
Miss Sheldon Jackson
14 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Florida
Miss Helen Hunt
417 West Church St.
Jacksonville
Mrs. A. Travers Ewell (Chairman Campaign Committee)
153 Powell Place, Jacksonville

Idaho
Mrs. Marcella Pride
Boise

Illinois
Miss Ella Abeel
4907 Vincennes Ave., Chicago

Indiana
Mrs. Homer T. Burnett
1554 Ashland Ave.
Indianapolis

Iowa
Miss Florence Harsh
(Legislative Chairman)
Hubbell Bldg.
Des Moines

Kansas
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe
909 Harris St., Topeka

Kentucky
Miss Cornelia A. Beach
428 South 1st St., Louisville

Louisiana
Mrs. E. J. Graham
7025 Freret St., New Orleans

Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland

Maryland
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
817 North Charles St., Baltimore

Massachusetts
Mrs. Agnes Morey
9 Park Street, Boston

Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
2967 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit

Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Davenport Ave.
St. Paul

Mississippi
Mrs. N. D. Goodwin
Gulfport

Nebraska
Mrs. W. E. Hardy
(Member Advisory Council)
Calvert Place,
R. F. D., Lincoln

New Hampshire
Mrs. Winfield Shaw
2423 Elm St., Manchester

New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
709 Union Building, Clinton St.
Newark

New Mexico
Mrs. Arthur A. Kellam
707 South Arno St.
Albuquerque

New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
13 East 41st St., New York City

Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
137 E. 66th St.

North Carolina
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson
Spruce Pine
(present address) Hotel Colonial
N. Y. City

North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
714 Eighth Street, Fargo

Ohio
Mrs. Valentine Winters
319 West 1st St., Dayton

Oklahoma
Miss Ida F. Hasley
Lee Huckins Hotel
Oklahoma City

Oregon
Mrs. W. J. Hawkins
571 Myrtle St.
Portland

Pennsylvania
Miss Mary Ingham
213 Penfield Bldg., Philadelphia

South Carolina
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
R. F. D. Route 8
Greenville

South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows
Sioux Falls

Tennessee
Miss Sue White
323 Sixth Avenue North
Nashville

Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
909 West 18th Street
Austin

Utah
Mrs. Louise Garnett
125 P St., Salt Lake City

Vermont
Miss Ann Batchelder
Woodstock

Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
204 East Grace St., Richmond

Washington
Mrs. Frederick Forest
2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane

West Virginia
Mrs. U. A. Vincent
Shinnston

Wisconsin
Miss Ada James
Richland Center

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.

Vice Chairmen
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.

Secretary, Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackerman, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. W. R. Alvord, Mich.
Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Mich.
Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
Mrs. M. R. Bankston, La.
Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Conn.
Mrs. Orville Black, California
Mrs. William Blauvelt, N. Y.
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, Ohio
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. W. G. Brown, W. Va.
Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Bruere, D. C.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle, Cal.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
Mrs. Ross A. Collins, Miss.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Victor du Pont, Delaware
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. John C. Edwards, Mass.
Mrs. Henry Ess, Mo.
Mrs. J. Bordon Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Mrs. L. Crozier French, Tenn.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrman, Ill.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, N. H.
Miss Sallie Hovey, N. H.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes Jenks, R. I.
Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, N. Y.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lindsay, Tex.
Mrs. Lola Maverick Loyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Miss Marian May, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian M. McAdow, N. Y.
Mrs. John E. McCall, Tenn.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Miss Hazel MacKaye, Mass.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Miss Katherine A. Morey, Mass.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Mary Nolan, Fla.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Horton Pope, Colorado
Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. W. H. Ridenbaugh, Idaho
Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
Mrs. Isaac Reese, Tenn.
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Samuel Shields, Tenn.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelson, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Ill.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. William B. Thompson, N. Y.
Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. J. P. Vollmer, Idaho
Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Col.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Adeline Otero Warren, N. M.
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.
Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
Miss Fannie Witherspoon, Miss.
Mrs. F. L. Woodward, Colo.
Mrs. Pope Yeatman, Pa.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ill.

National Department

Headquarters Maintenance Committee
Mrs. William Kent

Lobby
Miss Maud Younger

Press
Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel

Finance
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis

Legislative
Miss Doris Stevens

Political
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker

State Legislative Chairmen

Pa.—Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy
111 South 21st St., Phila.

N. Y.—Mrs. Wilmer Kearns
Rockville Center, L. I.
(Greater New York)
Mrs. Wm. H. Blauvelt
1917 West Genessee, Syracuse (up state)

National Organizers

Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Mary Dubrow
Miss Julia Emory
Miss Catherine M. Flanagan
Miss Betty Gram
Miss Elsie Hill
Miss Caroline Katzenstein
Mrs. Charles F. Moller
Miss Vivian Pierce
Miss Anita Pollitzer
Miss Margaret Whittemore

Notes of the Week

A Victory for 8,000 Women

A SUCCESSFUL strike against the government won by women is the record of the 8,000 New England telephone operators. Never has there been a more convincing proof of the power of an organized group to enforce their demands upon a reluctant employer even when that employer is the government. The telephone girls grew impatient of the delays and excuses of our post office department in regard to their demands for higher wages, shorter time of apprenticeship, and shorter hours for night workers. They did not end their strike until they secured satisfactory terms; they agreed to have their differences with Mr. Burleson arbitrated if they were represented in the arbitration; they refused to go back to work until the demands of the men employees as well as their own had been granted. It is significant that the men who were as dissatisfied with the conditions under which they worked for the telephone company administered by the government as the women, did not force a settlement; they did not strike until the women stopped work. Much of the credit for the success of the strike is given to Julia O'Connor, the president of the operators union, who organized the women.

The principle demand of the women was for an increase of wages so that the scale would range from $10.00 to $22.00 a week for operators instead of $6.00 to $16.00 a week. They secured a rate of $9.00 to $19.00 a week. The wages paid the operators in New England were much lower than the wages received for the same work in New York and Chicago.

With telephone service in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island suspended the governors of four of these states cabled to President Wilson as follows:

"New England urges your immediate action to relieve us from great loss by telephone strike."

The strike was settled without the intervention of the President.

Suffrage in the South

THE great advance made in suffrage sentiment in the South in the last few months is most remarkable. Within the last few weeks the Presidential suffrage bill in Tennessee has become a law, having been signed by the governor. The Florida legislature has considered two suffrage bills—one a primary bill which was finally dropped and a full suffrage bill which has been passed by the state Senate by a vote of 26 to 5. The three-fifths majority vote has not been secured in the House but it is expected that it will be obtained. A bill before the legislature to create a state board of charities of five members contains a clause requiring that at least one woman be appointed to the board.

The Louisiana state federation of labor at its annual convention passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage which was introduced by a member of the teacher's union of New Orleans.

Vermont Suffrage Bill Defeated

AT the present it seems that women of Vermont are not to vote for presidential electors. The bill giving them this power was first passed by the legislature and then vetoed by the governor. The opinion of leading lawyers was to the effect that the governor did not have authority to veto the bill Before this point was determined by the courts the bill was reintroduced, passed over the veto by the Senate but defeated by the lower house.

Woman's Program Defeated

OF the one hundred and fifty members of the lower house of the New York legislature there were five, including Speaker Sweet, who were actively opposed to the bills passed by the Senate and supported by practically every organized group of women in the state for the improvement of the conditions of women workers in New York. Speaker Sweet threatened to keep the legislatuer in session until next January if necessary to prevent the passage of bills providing an eight hour day for women and minors, a minimum wage, protection for women working on street cars and in offices. The legislature adjourned. One of the bills was passed which affected only the small group of women working on the street cars.

Some Belgian Women Organized

SOME Belgian women are to be allowed to vote. The reasons given for this concession are in no way related to the winning of the war by the forces of democracy. The dispatch states that the granting of limited suffrage is a concession to the Catholics of the country who were urging full suffrage for women. The motives of the Catholics in taking this stand do not appear to be wholly unmixed —by the abolition of plural voting their vote will be greatly decreased. They are anxious, therefore, to have the electorate enlarged. The women who will be permitted to vote will be those who suffered imprisonment for political reasons at the hands of the Germans; those whose husbands or sons have been killed in the war. Just why these women are considered qualified to make better citizens than other women is not explained.

British Women Demand Equality

THE organized women workers of Great Britain were responsible for the introduction into parliament on April 4 by Mr. Spoor of a Woman's Emancipation Bill. The object of the bill is to place men and women on a footing of complete civil and political equality. Its effect would be to open all professions and all judicial offices to women, to make it possible for peeresses in their own right to sit in the House of Lords, and for women who might be elected to Parliament to hold ministerial offices. It would further remove the restriction which prevents women under thirty from voting. The bill has the backing of the Labour Party. The women hope to secure the support of the government for the measure.

Suffrage Before Pennsylvania Legislature

THE lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature has passed a woman suffrage amendment to their constitution by a vote of 127 to 66 which will now be submitted to the state Senate. Should the bill be passed by both houses it must then be passed again at the next session in 1921 before being submitted to a referendum. The Pennsylvania laws provide an excellent opportunity for the politicians to play with a measure like suffrage from session to session—passing the bill at one session and defeating it at another. The 1917 legislature defeated the suffrage bill. The strongest opposition came from the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh districts. Most of the men who are political allies of Senator Penrose voted against the measure.

In view of the many stages the state suffrage bill will have to go through before becoming law it seems safe to predict that the women will have been given a vote by the national government long before the technicalities of the state law have been overcome.

South African Women to Vote

ON April first the Union Parliament of South Africa passed a bill giving votes to women, says the Common Cause. The bill was introduced by Mr. Wyndham, who has introduced a former unsuccessful bill in 1914. The bill was passed by a very slim majority the vote being 44 to 42. Suffrage bills had been introduced in 1912, 1914, 1917, and February, 1918. Each time the bill was introduced the majority against it was decreased. The present bill will apparently become effective immediately.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted
In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced
January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee
In the Senate
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon
In the Senate
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Introduced
In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred
In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate
Favorably September 15, 1917.
Favorably September 17, 1918.

Reported in the House
By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.
By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Voted Upon
In the Senate
October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two- thirds vote.

In the House
Passed January 10, 1918, by one vote.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The Suffragist

APRIL 30, 1919 VOL. VII, NO. 17

Issued Weekly by National Woman's Party

14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Subscriptions: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3,1879

Uncertainty in the Senate

THE failure of one Republican, Senator Keyes, and three Democrats, Senators Dial, Harris and Harrison, to declare their positions, involves the Senate situation in uncertainty. Unless the leaders of the Republican Party secure another vote, or President Wilson gains one from his party, the amendment is again threatened with defeat. It may be that the Republican leaders and the President would prefer, for some imagined political advantage, to continue the present uncertainty and in the fact that both powers will be haunted by the fear that the other may step in at any time and win the day, lies the greatest hope of our success. For it must be apparent that no advantage could be gained from delay deliberately brought about by a transparent attempt to place the responsibility upon another, which would be at all commensurate with the advantage to be gained from expediting the passage of the amendment.

IN view of the President's appeal to the people of Mississippi and Georgia, in the Democratic primaries, supporting Senator Harrison against former Senator Vardaman and Senator Harris against former Senator Hardwick, on the ground that he desired men from these states who would support his policies, it will be interesting to watch the votes of these gentlemen as the final test of the President's sincerity. Since they were elected upon the sharp issue of support of the President, it would seem almost unreasonable not to count them as committed to the amendment, in view of all the President has said; but since other men who claim to be supporting the President, such as Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and Senator Shields, of Tennessee, have voted against the amendment without having their understanding of the President's policies questioned by him, there must still exist some uncertainty as to the vote of Senators Harris and Harrison, until they declare themselves, which probably will not be until the President makes clear what his future policy is to be. Having been elected for the purpose of supporting him, at his own request, these gentlemen's non-committal attitude is more chargeable to the President than to themselves. His inaction would permit them to be against it, just as his words would permit them to be for it.

On the other hand, the Republicans, who will control the Sixty-sixth Congress, by withholding one vote would raise a very serious doubt in the minds of suffragists as to the good faith of their past support of the amendment. With all the world demanding democracy, procrastination upon a democratic measure is a dangerous game for both individuals and parties, and the women of America are in no mood to sit quietly by and see the issue made a political football.

Regardless of political parties, it is the duty of suffragists to demand of every force that has the power to advance the amendment, immediate and decisive action.

Interesting Deputations

ALL over the country congressmen and senators are receiving deputations of suffragists, and there is a happy feeling in the air at Headquarters where the reports come pouring in. In some cases the interest centers around a doubtful man, at other times it centers around a friendly person and the active support with which he may supplement his favorable vote, or perhaps it centers upon a really hostile person—as to what excuse will be his next one,—such a person is Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho.

It is interesting to compare the different excuses. It makes one wonder sometimes, just what is a United States Senator. For instance, Senator Pomerene says: "My vote as a senator is mine to cast only as a representative of the people of Ohio, and my views of representative government are such that I feel it a solemn duty to carry out the wishes of my constituents when they can be ascertained."

So, when Senator Borah landed in Ohio on his self-appointed mission of making the world safe from a league of nations, the suffragists of Ohio, having been told that Senator Pomerene was representing only his male constituents in the state of Ohio, and understanding that Senator Borah was willing to represent almost anybody except his constituents in Idaho, called upon him to ask him to experience a change of heart. The deputation was headed by Mrs. James H. Rector, of Columbus, member of the National Advisory Council, and in reporting the interview, she said: "Mr. Borah is quite different from Mr. Pomerene. Mr. Pomerene's male constituency weighed heavily upon his conscience, while it is Senator Borah's tender heart rather than his conscience that affects him. He said to us: 'I voted against you because I was unwilling that the South should have this measure forced upon it before it is ready for it.'"

Last week, two southern women called at the office of the gallant knight from Idaho to express their deep appreciation of his noble chivalry. These women were Mrs. Robert Fletcher Hudson, of Richmond, Va., Congressional District Chairman, and Miss Sue White, of Jackson, Tennessee, State Chairman of the Woman's Party. They were met by Senator Borahs' secretary and told that the Senator was in his inner office but would nto see them or anyone else at any time or anywhere to discuss the question of suffrage, as his position was well known.

"But," protested they, "we are southern women. He says he is unwilling to have the measure forced upon the South, and we have come as southern women to give him a message from the South and to relieve him of the hallucination that he can pose as our representative without voting for the amendment. The Tennessee Legislature has just granted presidential suffrage to women in response to the popular demand that we be enfranchised; and when southern legislatures, who are closer to the real heart of the South than Mr. Borah of Idaho could possibly be, are recognizing the fact that the South is ready for suffrage, how can he say the South is not ready for it? If Senator Borah is really representing us instead of his own people, then we want to be truly represented and we have come for the purpose of giving him something to think about, as a true indication of what that representation shall be. May we not see him?"

"It would be a waste of your time."

"We have the time. As you say, we are busy women, but we will wait here all afternoon or come back tomorrow or next week, as it is our duty to find the time to meet every objection that is advanced against the amendment. Will the Senator see us, for two minutes, and hear the message from southern women whom he claims to be representing?"

"It would be a waste of time. It is impossible."

"It might be a good use of time—for the Senator as well as for ourselves. Will you ask him to see us?"

"He will not see you. Of course, if you should meet him on the street he would talk to you, but he will see no one at the office or by appointment to discuss the question."

"Do you mean to tell us that Senator Borah will not see any one at any time or anywhere to discuss the federal suffrage amendment?"

"Yes."

ANOTHER deputation equaly as interesting was the one headed by Mrs. Lois Warren Shaw, State Chairman of the Woman's Party branch in New Hampshire, women, who called upon Senator Moses in Manchester. In addressing the Senator, Mrs. Shaw said, in part:

"Your party controls the legislative program of the new Congress. You and your group will be politically responsible for the passage or the defeat of the suffrage resolution in the 66th Congress, about to meet. We have thought of you as doubtful of the sentiment of the state. You would win our profound admiration if, in view of the expression of interest and the rapidly changing political status of suffrage, you would now declare your support of a measure which is just and politically expedient. We do not ask an immediate statement from you. We do ask an immediate review of our case."

The labor organizations of New Hampshire are lining up for the amendment and calling upon President Wilson to call a special session of Congress, and upon Representatives Burroughs and Wason and Senators Keyes and Moses to vote for the amendment. Mr. Wason met a deputation of suffragists early in April, and told them he had been for woman suffrage since boyhood.

Congressman Dunn, of New York, has been seen by a deputation led by Mrs. Mary Ertz Will, of Rochester. The Woman's Party chairman in this congressional district. He declined to commit himself, saying that he must be governed by the developments at the Republican caucus. He said he had a higher duty to his party than to himself.

MRS. Bertha C. Moller, national organizer of the Woman's Party, led a deputation who interviewed Congressman-elect Randall, of Wisconsin, recently. He was very gracious but refused to commit himself, although, according to reports, he is very anxious to see his political party (he is a Republican) right the wrong committed by the failure of the Democrats to give the amendment sufficient support in the last Congress. Mrs. Moller also saw Congressman Nelson, who is a member of the Woman Suffrage Committee, in a very satisfactory interview. Congressman Nelson is an ardent suffragist and secured for Mrs. Moller the privilege of addressing the high school assembly. His sister-in-law, Mrs. H. V. Hawley, of Grantsburg, is Chairman of the 11th District of Wisconsin for the National Woman's Party. A conference was arranged for a number of suffragists from all parts of the state to meet Congressman Nelson in Madison, as a member of the Woman Suffrage Committee, to voice the demands of Wisconsin women for suffrage.

IN Massachusetts, where Miss Betty Gram is organizing, a deputation headed by Miss C. Whitcomb called upon Congressman Winslow, who has his vote under consideration.

A deputation of six women have seen Mr. Luce, of the 13th District of Massachusetts. Mrs. Katherine Ware Smith spoke for Framingham; Mrs. Robert Fuller for Dover; Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Massachusetts state chairman, summed up the arguments, pointing out the responsibility of the Republicans. Mr. Luce says that when he is shown that the majority of the men or the majority of the women of his state want the franchise, or that the majority of the men or women of his city desire suffrage, or that even the majority of the men or women of his district, or the majority of his friends, and lastly, his wife, want it, he will be obliged to reconsider the matter, and perhaps change his position. He is indeed encouraging!

Congressman Minehan, Democrat of New Jersey, is reported to be very affable and inclined to be favorable, having been recognized in the past as a suffragist, but would not give the deputation who saw him a statement for the press.

Mrs. R. F. Hudson, of Richmond, called upon Congressman Montague, of Virginia, last week. Failing to see him, she left a written message with his Secretary, asking for favorable consideration.

The Senate Situation

ONE vote yet to win in the Senate, and four unknown quantities to reckon with, in new members who have not yet declared how they will vote!

These non-committals are Senators Keyes, of New Hampshire, from the eastern strip of Republican opposition, and Senators Dial, of South Carolina, Harris of Georgia, and Harrison, of Mississippi, from the southern patch of Democratic opposition.

The Republicans will have in the Senate of the Sixty-sixth Congress a total of forty-nine votes, thirty-eight of whom are counted as being for the amendment with ten against, and Senator Keyes the one uncertain one. The Democrats will have a total of forty-seven votes, twenty-five of whom are counted for the amendment, wtih nineteen against, and Senators Dial, Harris and Harrison the three uncertain ones.

Seventy-seven per cent of the voting strength of the Republicans are favorable as against fifty-three per cent of the Democratic voting strength. The Republicans have five more members than in the last Congress, and taking these changes into consideration. The Republicans are giving to suffrage no more than they won in membership, unless Senator Keyes, the unknown quantity on their side, votes favorably. On the Democratic side, in reckoning on the basis of relative voting strength, the gain of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts does not increase the Democratic percentage, unless the President can hold the vote lost in Mississippi by his endorsement of Senator Harrison over the suffragist, Senator Vardaman, or secure the support of one of the other Democrats to offset this loss to the amendment for which he is directly responsible.

THE only two southern primaries in which the President interfered were Mississippi and Georgia, and he was successful in both, defeating Senators Vardaman and Hardwick. That he did not see fit to make suffrage an issue in any southern primary, the center of Democratic opposition to the amendment, is the weakest point in the President's case. Even the studied dramatic appeal to the Senate on September 30 on the eve of the general election did not strengthen his case sufficiently to turn back the tide of dissatisfaction that registered itself in the loss of Democratic control of Congress. There was a definite action that he could have taken, as he did take it in Mississippi and Georgia in the name of his other policies and war measures. The President having brought about the election of Senators Harrison and Harris—(and by so doing losing in one instance a suffrage vote) his responsibility for the present uncertainty occasioned by the non-committal attitude of these gentlemen is quite definitely fixed.

WHILE there is only a change of five votes in the voting strength of the two parties as compared with the last Congress, there are thirteen changes in the personnel of the membership. It is significant that not a single one of these thirteen new members has said that he would vote against the amendment, and ten of them have expressed their intention to support it. Seven of the new men who have made such statements are Republicans and only two are Democrats, leaving one Republican and three Dem-

Poll of the Senate

Republicans

For

Ball (Dela.) new
Calder (N. Y.)
Capper (Kans.) new
Colt (R. I.)
Cummins (Iowa)
Curtis (Kans.)
Edge (N. J.) new
Elkins (W. Va.) new
Fall (N. M.)
Fernwald (Me.)
France (Md.)
Frelinghuysen (N. J.)
Gronna (N. D.)
Harding (Ohio)
Johnson (Cal.)
Jones (Washington)
Kellogg (Minn.)
Kenyon (Iowa)
LaFollette (Wis.)
Lenroot (Wis.)
McCormick (Ill.) new
McCumber (N. D.)
McNary (Ore.)
Nelson (Minn.)
New (Ind.)
Newberry (Mich.) new
Norris (Neb)
Page (Vt.)
Phipps (Colo.) new
Poindexter (Wash.)
Sherman (Ill.)
Smoot (Utah)
Spencer (Mo.)
Sterling (S. D.)
Sutherland (W. Va.)
Townsend (Mich.)
Warren (Wyo.)
Watson (Ind.)

Against

Borah (Idaho)
Brandegee (Conn.)
Dillingham (Vt.)
Hale (Me.)
Knox (Pa.)
Lodge (Mass.)
Moses (N. H.)
McLean (Conn.)
Penrose (Pa.)
Wadsworth (N. Y.)

Non-Committal

Keyes (N. H.) new

Votes for ---------- 38
Votes against ---------- 10
Votes non-commital ---------- 1

Total vote of Republicans ------ 49

Democrats

For

Ashurst (Ariz.)
Chamberlain (Ore.)
Culberson (Tex.)
Gerry (R. I.)
Gore (Okla.)
Henderson (Nev.)
Johnson (S. D.)
Jones (New Mex.)
Kendrick (Wyo.)
King (Utah)
Kirby (Ark.)
McKellar (Tenn.)
Myers (Mont.)
Nugent (Idaho)
Owen (Okla.)
Phelan (Cal.)
Pittman (Nev.)
Ransdell (La.)
Robinson (Ark.)
Sheppard (Tex.)
Smith (Ariz.)
Stanley (Ky.) new
Thomas (Colo.)
Walsh (Mass.)
Walsh (Mont.) new

Against

Bankhead (Ala.)
Beckham (Ky.)
Fletcher (Fla.)
Gay (La.)
Hitchcock (Neb.)
Martin (Va.)
Overman (N. C.)
Pomerene (Ohio)
Reed (Mo.)
Shields (Tenn.)
Simmons (N. C.)
Smith (Ga.)
Smith (Md.)
Smith (S. C.)
Swanson (Fla.)
Trammell (Fla.)
Underwood (Ala.)
Williams (Miss.)
Wolcott (Del.)

Non-Committal

Harris (Ga.)
Harrison (Miss.) new
Dial (S. C.) new

Votes for ---------- 25
Votes against ---------- 19
Votes non-commital ---------- 3

Total vote of Democrats ------ 47

Votes necessary to carry ---------- 64
Votes pledged for amendment ---------- 63

Prospects for Early Ratification

IF Congress is called soon, there is a possibility of immediate ratification by the legislatures of fourteen states, if the suffrage amendment is passed in the first week of the new Congress, as is being predicted by Republican leaders. Senator Curtis, Republican whip in the Sixty-fifth Congress, on his return to Washington after a tour through the country, in which he has been in close touch with people and political leaders, gave out a statement in which he said: "I am confident that the suffrage amendment will secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the House and Senate and be passed in both bodies in this Congress, as soon as the session begins. I do not think there is a shadow of doubt as to its immediate passage." Representative Mann, Republican chairman of the Suffrage Committee in the lower house, and Republican leader Mondell, have both given equally emphatic assurance of the immediate passage of the amendment in the House.

Nothing exceeds in importance the securing of an immediate extra session in order that the opportunity for ratification in the fourteen legislatures in session this spring may not be lost.

OF the forty-one legislatures to which the amendment might have been submitted early in the winter, fourteen are in session or soon will be in session: Connecticut, Illinois, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Missouri, California, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin and Massachusetts. Of these, eight can be counted upon for immediate favorable action. California has full suffrage, Illinois, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin have Presidential suffrage, while the legislature of Ohio recently passed a strong resolution calling upon Congress to submit the amendment.

THERE is hope of securing the calling of extra legislative sessions in all states where women have full or Presidential suffrage and the immediate ratification of the amendment by their legislatures. This would add twenty to the above nine, bringing the number of possible immediate ratifications up to twenty-eight. For the remaining eight favorable votes necessary, there would be left to draw on twenty states, of which three have already taken definite action in favor of suffrage for women: Vermont by the passage of a Presidential suffrage bill which failed to become operative only owing to the veto of the Governor; New Hampshire and Florida by the action of a majority of the members of the legislature in signing a petition to their senators asking their vote for the federal amendment. These three would bring the number of states apparently certain to ratify up to thirty-one.

There would still remain four states, West Virginia, Iowa, New Jersey and New Mexico, in which both Senators favor the amendment and which, therefore, are very hopeful. The remaining one state necessary, could undoubtedly be won in time to give women the vote in the 1920 elections.

EACH week of delay which permits legislative sessions to end without an opportunity to act on the amendment, increases the labor and cost of the ratification campaign.

The Senate Situation

Continued from Page 6

ocrats unpledged. Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, Democrat succeeding Senator Weeks anti-suffragist Republican, says: "I expect to vote in favor of the federal suffrage amendment on the first and every opportunity presented to me during my service in the United States Senate."

Had all the men of the President's party taken his words at their face value, without regard to his inaction, as has Senator-elect Stanley of Kentucky, another new Democratic member, the amendment would have been passed and probably ratified by this time. Senator Stanley, before his election, said: "It affords me infinite pleasure to advise you that I shall, if elected to the United States Senate, co-operate with the great and wise man, whom Providence has placed at the helm of State, at this trying hour, and I shall in this matter of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which is very near his heart, give him my hearty and unequivocal support."

Senator Stanley succeeds Senator Martin, whom he appointed and who voted for the amendment in the 65th Congress.

The President's connection with two of the three remaining new Democratic members has already been referred to. The third, Senator Dial, of South Carolina, succeeds Senator Pollock, suffragist.

OF the seven new Republicans who are pledged, Senators Edge and Ball succeed anti-suffragists. Suffrage was an issue in the campaign in which Senator Edge was elected and he declared for the amendment many times. Senator Ball says: "During my term in the United States Senate, I stand ready to record my vote in favor of its passage."

The remaining five Republican who succeeded suffragists, have made statements as follows:

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia: "Permit me to inform you that I made the following announcement in my platform when I was a candidate in the primary election for United States Senate: 'In this war of all wars—woman has earned many times over her complete and equal political rights with her brother man. I favor the national suffrage amendment giving women the right to vote. It is my intention to give the federal suffrage amendment my favorable consideration and support."

Senator Newberry, of Michigan: "Acknowledge your inquiry as to my position. I am glad to inform you that I believe in woman suffrage. I have voted for it and will vote for it whenever I have the opportunity."

Senator McCormick, of Illinois: "I shall continue to support the federal suffrage movement."

Senator Phipps, of Colorado: "I am strongly on record as favoring the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

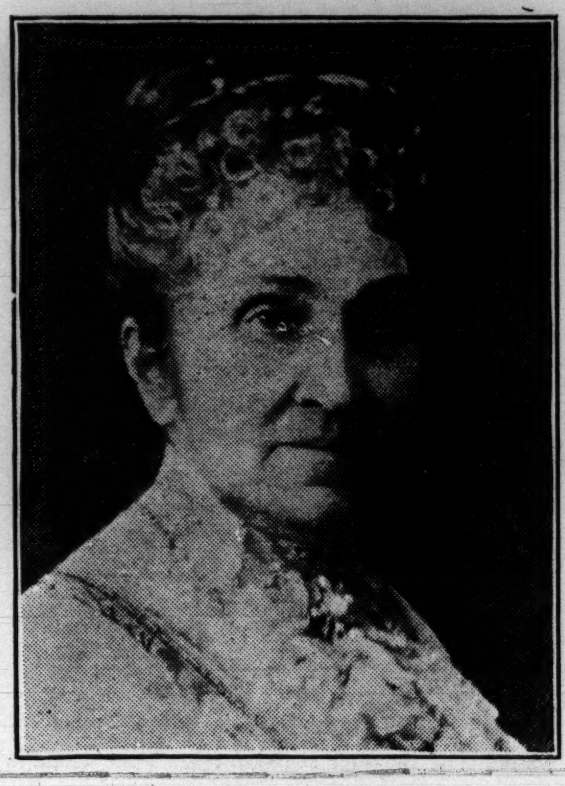
Senator Capper, of Kansas: "You may put me down as emphatically in favor of the federal suffrage amendment and you can count on me to do everything in my power to secure the passage of the amendment before and after I take my seat."

The only new Republican member unpledged, Senator Keyes, succeeds a suffragist. His colleague, Senator Moses, who voted against the amendment in the 65th Congress, holds the chair left vacant by Senator Gallinger, who was also a suffragist. His opposition and the fact that Senator Keyes has not said how he shall vote, has spurred the suffragists of New Hampshire to determined and relentless effort to bring that state's representation in the Senate back to its former standing of a solid vote for the amendment. It will be remembered that a majority of the members of the New Hampshire legislature petitioned Senator Moses to vote for the the amendment, and as one vote would have changed the result, suffragists of his state hold him responsible for its defeat.

The poll that is shown has been made from the recorded vote of the old members and statements received from new members.

Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst

IN January, 1915, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst joined the Advisory Council of the Woman's Party (then the Congressional Union.) During the Panama Pacific Exposition, she gave every encouragement to the work of the Union, frequently visiting headquarters in the Palace of Education, and lending her presence and sympathy to the meetings held there. She signed the call to the convention of women voters held in San Francisco in September of that year by the Congressional Union and was one of the hostesses and vice-chairmen of the National Committee on Organization, thus early recognizing the wisdom of the federal amendment movement. When the National Woman's Party was organized in June, 1916, she continued on the Advisory Council and became the first Vice Chairman of the Party. In the election campaign that followed in the summer and fall of 1916, the party could always rely on her. Throughout the past four years, since her first connection with the organization, she has been a true and tried friend, an earnest supporter and generous contributor.



Mrs. Phoebe Hearst

THERE is no death for one who truly lives, and in the testimony of those who knew her best, those whom her broad, warm, human sympathy touched, those who were familiar with her works and the spirit that inspired her in their performance, she lived as one over whom the grave can never claim a victory.

IN speaking of her work for education, Dr. David Starr Jordan said: "It was sincere. It was wisely considered and it was executed with painstaking devotion. Mrs. Hearst held the larger vision. She gave opportunities to students who had few and she enlarged the opportunities of teachers. Her aid was directed to the things which most needed it. It was not a hobby but a purpose."

PRESIDENT Reinhardt, of Mills College, spoke of her as "the founder of kindergartens in California, Regent and upbuilder of the University of California, the unostentatious helper for many years of young men and women, the supporter of the Art Gallery of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Hostess at large for the Pacific Coast, exemplar of all that is gracious, generous and practical in a woman citizen."

IT was during her residence in Washington, when her husband was a member of the United States Senate, that she became actively interested in the establishment of kindergartens, at a time when they were not a part of the public school system. She also saw the need in Washington of a girls' school, and conceived the idea of founding the National Cathedral School.

SHE was born in Missouri and married there, going to California with her husband in the romantic days following the gold rush of Forty-Nine. Life on the frontier was not without its hardships, its toil, its anxiety, and its dreadful chance of disappointment. These things nobly borne make of final success a greater blessing, because they help one understand how to give oneself with the gifts made possible by success. And thus it was with her. A woman in whom were developed the highest attributes of a beautiful womanliness, she was a friend to all women, in her support of movements for a higher education and larger freedom for them. She was an inspiration alike to those with whom she worked in the cause of humanity and those for whom she labored. In more ways than the world suspects, and oftener than it knows, she held out her hand to men and women and helped them to positions where the fight had only to be bravely fought. She knew the secret of the greatest service, to help men to help themselves.

NOTHING can be added to the tributes that have already been paid her. Like a golden thread running through them all is the love of those who knew her. As one of them has said: "Still in our hearts we will all be glad, just for the reason that she has lived."

The Legal Status of Women in Finland

THE high legal status of the women of Finland, enjoying as they do, equality with men in a great many respects, is the result of a slow development from the earlier conception that "a woman should be trained for the home, the care and direction of which is her real sphere, whereas everything pertaining to the government should be foreign to her."

Prior to 1864, an unmarried woman could not control her own property. Regardless of her age, if she were unmarried, her property would be in the care of a guardian. In 1864, the Diet enacted a law providing that a girl upon reaching the age of fifteen years shall have the right to her earnings, that after reaching twenty-one, she shall have control of her property upon petitioning the court, and that at twenty-five she shall have absolute control of her property. According to the earlier laws of inheritance, a daughter was entitled to but one-half of the amount to which the sons were entitled, but an act of 1878 made their shares equal.

Upon her marriage, under the earlier law, the property of the wife came under the control of the husband, but later enactments have changed this so that now a woman has entire control over her separate estate. If the husband dies, abjures the realm or becomes insane, the wife takes charge of the estate. Real property held jointly by the husband and wife can not be sold, mortgaged, or given away by the husband without the consent of the wife.

Women have long possessed the right to participate in school and local elections and to attend the meetings of the municipality, but without the right to hold municipal office. After a long struggle, the women of Finland secured full equality in 1906, when the Diet enacted a law providing for universal equal suffrage to every citizen of Finland having reached the age of twenty-four, regardless of sex.

The university has been opened to women, they are permitted to hold office in the postal and telegraphic services of the government, to teach in the schools and even in the university; they can practice medicine, dentistry, and law, but are still disqualified from becoming judges or ministers in the state church.

In the main, the women of Finland have greater social and political rights than the women of any other country, and the present development indicates that before long they will be on a footing of complete equality with men.

Daughters of the American Revolution

By "Number 76,126"

THERE are two records in the city of Washington that hold the name of the writer of this article. The paper by which I was committed to the District jail for participating in the "effigy burning" showed that I was numbered in the four hundreds. In the lineage books of Continental Hall will be found my name and geneology, under the above number. One record shows that I am a member of the American Daughters' Revolution. The other that I am a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A distinction without a difference—unless we insist on judging the spirit of a thing by the dead timber that it attracts.

THE National Society of the D. A. R. sprang from a sense of feminine dissatisfaction (dare I say "unrest"), goaded into expression by the action of the Sons of the American Revolution in excluding women from their society. The ladies, of course, had no right to think the Sons should take them into account.

But the exclusion of the ladies from membership was not the only thing in which the Sons were remiss. They even failed to give due honor to the dames of the Revolution, devoting their whole attention to perpetuating the glory of their sires. One of the founders of the organization, in a letter in the Washington Post, July 13, 1890, said: "Why is not the patriotism of the country broad enough and just enough to commemorate the names of women also? Were there no mothers in the Revolution, no dames as well as sires, whose memories should be commemorated?" Then she told the tale of Hannah Arnett who, in what her husband regarded as a genuine tantrum, burst the bonds of her proper sphere, left her spinning wheel, invaded the secret council of wavering patriots and spoke her mind to them, shaming them into a more determined stand.

So it is seen that the D. A. R. originated in that proverbial "kick" supposed by a noted historian to be characteristic of the American people. The spirit of protest against injustice!

AND what of the "memories" that have been "commemorated?"

If the geneologists work long enough, the roots of all our family trees, by some theories, would be found in the jungles—and remembering this, may we not be as much interested in holding the fire of the spirit of 1776 as in finding out whose great great granddaughters we happen to be? Is it enough to be merely physical descendants of our foremothers?

IT has been said that the sharpest challenge which the American women of today must meet is that of the women of 1776—and well may it be said, and well may we ask "has it been met?"

DURING the D. A. R. Congress last week I spent an afternoon in the library at Continental Hall and read there a story of a Revolutionary woman, Mrs. Elliott, of Charleston, S. C., who, during the occupation of that city by the British, was asked by a red-coated officer "What is that flower?" She replied "the rebel flower." "And why," he asked, "is it called the rebel flower?" "Because," said she, "it always flourishes most when trampled upon."

As I walked to my room that evening, I passed Lafayette Square, and there, facing the central doors of the White House, bravely, almost saucily, blossomed an immense bed of pansies—in purple, white and gold—the beautiful colors of the picket banners that were trampled upon.

AND I remembered other things I had read in that D. A. R. library—so full of geneologies. Orders were given for the illumination of Charleston in celebration of a British victory—and a woman said "I will not." And she did not! The same thing happened a second time and she refused, in spite of a mob that pelted her house with brickbats.

AND I passed on, by Cameron House—the old headquarters of the National Woman's Party, where brickbats had also been thrown, and even shots fired, by another mob of tories in the good old days of 1917.

AND so, one by one, I remembered the stories I had read in the D. A. R. library, of the "Beautiful Rebel" who wore 13 small plumes in her bonnet—just as a protest against the occupation of her city by the enemies of the 13 colonies—and of Mercy Warren and Abigail Adams, and their part in the shaping of our destiny—rebel spirits who dared to speak and live their belief that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God. Abigail—the inspiration of her husband who knew enough about the Boston Tea Party to make a prediction of it in his diary.

And scores of other memories that have been "commemorated," I thought of.

BLESSINGS upon the D. A. R. for its commemorations!

Victory In Sight

By Annie G. Porritt

IT certainly looks as though the final victory for woman suffrage were in full sight at last.

And it also looks as if the Republicans of both Senate and House of Representatives at Washington were going to make a strong bid for the new woman vote on the basis that they put the federal suffrage amendment through Congress. The Republicans are going to make the contrast between a Congres with a Republican majority and a Congress with a Democratic majority as strong as possible. Instead of repeated and heart-breaking delays over the vote on the suffrage amendment, they are planning to bring it to a vote in both House and Senate without any delay at all—indeed practically to make it the first measure to receive the attention of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

THE only possibility of delay would now lie in a filibuster on the part of the few implacable enemies of political freedom for women. Such a filibuster is out of the question in the House, for the House rules make such action on the part of the minority impossible. It is still possible in the Senate, in spite of some amendment of the Senate rules that was effected in the last Congress. But it is extremely unlikely that even the bitterest opponent of the women will resort to an expedient that can only slightly delay the amendment and that is certain to arouse the greatest indignation and anger among the prospective voters.

Such a filibuster is the more unlikely, because it must be remembered that there was a Democratic majority for the amendment in both the House and the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress. The Democratic party leaders are as well aware as the Republicans of the danger that will attend any blocking of the amendment. The Democratic National Committee was aware of the danger last year and its chairman regretted the tactics of certain senators of the Democratic Party that took from the Democratic majority in the last Congress the credit of having enfranchised women. There will be no inclination to aggravate the political blunder that has already been committed; and the Democratic Party as a whole, may be trusted to keep its members so far in order as to prevent a filibuster against the federal suffrage amendment.

The only trouble now in sight is the fact that a very large number of the State Legislatures will have adjourned at the end of their regular session before the amendment can be submitted to them for ratification. It will be possible for the governors in these states to call extra sessions just for the purpose of ratification. This will undoubtedly be done in many of the states. The number of states still in session which will also ratify the amendment before the end of 1919 is a question that can only be answered when it is known exactly at what date the extra session of Congress will be convened.

Comments of the Press

The Militants

WHAT is a militant anyway? And what have the creatures done to merit such reproach as is heaped upon them by the editors who label them Bolsheviki? Is it their predilection for picketing which is subversive of good government? It cannot be that, a sort of sentry duty which is acknowledged by organized labor as legitimate and peaceful self-protection. Is it their habit of carrying banners inscribed with legends culled from current diplomatic speech or other more familiar party slogan? Certainly the time-honored custom of all the fraternal and political organizations has made the use of such devices pardonable. Is it the out-of-door speech, the bon-fire demonstration or the prison term for non-payment of fines which distinguishes the militant from the rest of womankind and makes her in the minds of so many self-righteous people thoroughly despicable? American history is so full of similar deeds, now seen through a vista of enhancing years, that there are societies found to meet and congratulate one another upon their descent from the lawless perpetrators of say, the Boston tea party, an affair as roundly condemned by the Tories of 1773 as the doings of the Woman's Party in Washington are scored by the New York Times, or the Atlantic City Press of today.—*Atlantic City N. J., Union. March 12.*

Senator Pomerene

There is a well defined feeling among the men and women of Ohio who are favorable to woman suffrage that the defeat of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the Senate last week may be directly attributed to Senator Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio. Only one vote was lacking. Senator Harding, Republican, voted for the amendment. Pomerene, Democrat, voted against it. Had Pomerene voted for it the amendment would have carried. Pomerene's friends are seeking to explain his vote by saying that he personally is and always has been in favor of woman suffrage, but that his adverse vote was based on the defeat of the amendment in this state several months ago. Suffragists who have called upon Senator Pomerene in Washington, and who recall the discourteous reception they received at his hands however, hardly will be disposed to swallow that explanation. Here is what the Cleveland Plain Dealer, a Democratic newspaper, has to say of Pomerene in one of its issues last week:

"The federal suffrage amendment is again defeated—this time by a single vote, Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, votes against it.

"Thus a great measure of justice is rejected. An opportunity for progress toward real democracy is sacrificed. The attitude of the Senate majority is neither good statesmanship nor good politics.

"In all probability the amendment will now go over to the new Republican Congress. Unless indications are deceptive beyond belief this next Congress, already elected, will submit the proposal to the legislatures.

"Next year the Democratic Party will appeal to the country to restore it to the control of Congress. The next President will be the candidate who best enjoys the confidence of states which have already conferred the vote upon their women. Which party is to control the next Congress then to be elected will be dictated by these same states.

"Atlee Pomerene by his deciding vote against suffrage in the Senate yesterday puts a burden upon his party which is certain to be embarrassing in 1920. What is more important, he puts the Senate of the United States on record against a great, forward-looking act of justice."—*The Dayton Journal, February 16, 1919.*

"Demand" Is the Word

WOMEN are called the gentle sex, but all the world now gives heed when they make demands.—*Nashville (Tenn) Banner, April 9.*

Senators Moses and Keyes

IF anything is to be judged by popular demonstrations, the tide of prevailing sentiment is running overwhelmingly in favor of the enfranchisement of women by giving them the privilege of the ballot. The mass meeting held at the Palace theatre last night, under the auspices of the National Woman's Party, attended by so many that overflow meetings had to be held, called forth the greatest exhibition of popular approval on this subject which Manchester has ever witnessed. There was no mistaking the sentiment of the men and women who crowded the big theatre and who gathered about the speakers in the streets—they were for granting suffrage to women.

Senators Keyes and Moses can take notice from this remarkable demonstration that the people in a great majority are insistent for the passage of the resolution granting women the right to exercise citizenship through the use of the ballot, and it will be useless for them to attempt to stay progress in this direction.

The tide is set, is running high and strong, and it is certain to sweep our senators aside if they do not go with it.—*Manchester (N. H.) Daily Mirrior, April 7.*

Implacable Suffragists

MANY suffragists who tormented President Wilson before he became a convert to the suffrage cause, continue to heckle him with banners and taunting cries even after his dramatic demand of the Senate that it pass the suffrage bill. Many people who have disapproved all along of the suffragists' extreme tactics, naturally feel that this implacable pursuit of Mr. Wilson is simply one more proof that all extreme suffragists ought to be lined up against a wall and shot full of hatpins from a machine gun.

But if we could detach our minds dispassionately from the particular political fight in which this strategy of implacability is being pursued, we might stumble upon a very valuable principle of political action, a principle which is generally ignored.

Generally, after a politician has opposed a measure for a long time, if he "flops" when the pressure gets very strong, the supporters of the measure praise him loudly and give him full support. But after all, why should people be so forgiving? Why not make it a rule to pursue a politician just as relentlessly after you have scared him as before?

This may sound like harsh tactics, but it might have a tendency to make politicians more careful about opposing broad popular movements. Now they generally feel that if the pressure gets too strong for them, they can surrender and be acclaimed as a hero by those who have up to that moment been their bitterest enemies. But if they knew that supporters of measures in the interests of the people were so determined that they were absolutely implacable, they might think twice before joining wtih reactionary minorities to oppose democratic reforms.— *San Jose Cal. News ,March 31, 1919.*

Truth About the Pickets

"I DON'T want to sit down and let any man take care of me without my having at least a voice in it. And if he doesn't listen to my advice I am going to make it as unpleasant for him as I can."

How many Uticans can state who said the above words? How many Uticans would say that the man or woman who uttered them should be arrested and jailed for their utterance?

The words quoted above were spoken by President Wilson, and he was not arrested or jailed for uttering them. They stand with many other utterances of the President as classics of ideal thought in the 20th century. But, women who displayed these same words upon a banner before the White House in Washington were arrested and were jailed and were also subjected to indignities which are seldom the lot of criminals.—*Utica, New York, Press March 10.*

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall

National Woman's Headquarters, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Bank of Deposit, American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D. C.

Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peet & Co.

State Treasurers

California, Mrs. W. B. Broadwell, 1721 Pacific Ave., San Francisco

Colorado, Mrs. L. T. Gray, 715 North Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs

Connecticut, Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, 22 Forest St., Hartford

Delaware, Mrs. James Ginns, 1905 Boulevard, Wilmington

District of Columbia, Mrs. H. R. Walmsley, Lafayette Square

Florida, Mrs. Edith Waas, 108 Gilmore St., Jacksonville

Idaho, Miss Dorothy Sherman Beggs, 628 North 10th St., Boise

Illinois, Mrs. Francis T. West, 4721 Greenwood Blvd., Chicago

Indiana, Mrs. E. C. Lewis, Apt. 8, Hampton Court, Indianapolis

Kansas, Mrs. C. A. Forter, Devon Apt., Topeka

Louisiana, Mrs. W. J. Roach, 1401 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans

Maine, Mrs. Helen M. Leonard, Carroll St., Portland

Maryland, Miss Eleanor White, 817 North Charles St., Baltimore

Massachusetts, Mrs. Robert Gorham Fuller, 9 Park St., Boston

Michigan, Mrs. F. C. Aldinger, 9 Savoy Court, Lansing

Minnesota, Mrs. Lucile R. Collins, 2748 Elliot Ave., Minneapolis

New Hampshire, Mrs. Thomas Steele, 253 Walnut St., Manchester

New Jersey, Mrs. R. M. Laird, 48 Stratford Place, Newark

New Mexico, Mrs. W. P. Metcalf, Albuquerque

New York, Mrs. Henry G. Leach, 13 East 41st St., New York City

Pennsylvania, Miss Rebecca D. Ernst, 213 Penfield Bldg., Phila.

Ohio, Mrs. Mary D. Brite, 30 Pickering Bldg., Cincinnati

Oregon, Miss Caroline Sherrer, 558 Washington Bldg., Portland

South Carolina, Miss Psyche Webster, Greenville

Tennessee, Mrs. Sam Young, Dixon Springs

Texas, Mrs. Lena Gardner, Fort Worth

Utah, Mrs. P. S. Witcher, 135 C Sreet., Salt Lake City

Vermont, Dr. Anna L. Kelton, Montpelier

Virginia, Mrs. W. Hill Urquhart, The Raleigh, Richmond

Washington, Mrs. John Milholland, 2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane

Wisconsin, Mrs. Carl Haesslen, 719 Stowell Ave., Milwaukee

CONTRIBUTIONS TO $500,000.000 FUND FOR PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

COLLECTIONS FROM DECEMBER, 1912

List of contributions from April 10 through April 19, 1919:

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

General Coleman T. Dupont, N. Y.	$ 1,000.00
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, N. Y.	500.00
Mrs. Marian Kyle-Larson, Cal.	10.00
Miss Charlotte Lindenberg, Ohio	10.00
General Anson Mills, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. W. T. Carter, Jr., Tex.	2.00
Miss R. Psyche Webster, S. C.	25.00
Mrs. James R. Parke, Cal.	1.00
Mrs. E. C. Paul, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr. N. Y.	10.00
Miss Emma H. Carroll, Pa.	3.00
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.	25.00
Mrs. Anna R. Wilson, Cal.	1.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase, D. C.	5.00
Miss Mildred Hicks, Ga.	1.00
Mr. W. A. Mattice, Tenn.	5.00
Miss Margaret Knepper, T. H.	10.00
Miss Lucy G. Branham, Md.	15.00
Dr. F. I. Fowler, D. C.	10.00
Mr. Brete Harris, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. J. P. Stemler, S. D.	4.00
Collected, D. C.	.25
Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, N. Y.	1,500.00
Mrs. F. A. Snell, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. T. W. Griggs, Minn.	5.00
Membership Fees	24.25
Total collected by National Headquarters	3,187.50
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	418,369.61
Total collected by National Headquarters through April 19, 1919	421,557.11

Contributions made to New York Headquarters:

Miss Eloise Shellabarger	2.00
Mrs. Thomas Ackerland	5.00
Mr. W. H. Creighton Clarke	5.00
Mr. F. P. Finocchiaro	15.00
Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Jr.	100.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	110.00
Mrs. Boardman Robinson	5.00
Miss Cora Week	11.00
Mrs. Frederick Geller	100.00
Mrs. Frances Trafford	11.00
Miss Lucy Eastman	75.00
Mrs. Robert Adamson	25.00
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson	5.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.	20.00
Miss Fola La Follette	10.00
Miss Anna Constable	10.00
Miss Julia Ripley	100.00
Mrs. E. W. Floyd	25.00
Miss Emma Elliott	11.63
Miss Olga Hourwich	10.00
Mrs. Marcus Marks	25.00
Mrs. Henry Butterworth	12.00
Miss Katherine Lahey	5.00
Mrs. Henry G. Leach	125.00
Miss Katherine Gilmore	10.00
Miss M. Lobseng	2.00
Miss Carrie E. Beers	1.00
Mrs. W. T. Guth	10.00
Mr. R. M. Fullerton	5.00
Miss Anna Karfunkel	1.00
Mr. J. A. Milholland	10.00
Mr. Charles Recht	5.00
Misses Sokoloff	3.00
Miss Minnie Friedman	10.00
Mrs. Emile Vibal	5.00
Dr. Malurstrom	10.00
Mrs. Franz Merz	10.00
Dr. Matthew Beattie	1.00
"H. F. H."	5.00
Miss Sarah Lewis	15.00
Miss C. J. Brink	5.00
Dr. J. V. H. Baker	25.00
Mrs. Ella M. Dean	5.00
Mrs. H. A. S. Woolman	5.00
Miss Jane Paine	1.00
	966.63

Contributions made to New Hampshire Branch:

Mrs. Lois Warren Shaw	25.00
Mr. Sam B. Tarrant	12.00
Mrs. Pascia Warren	15.00
Mrs. Emmey Schlicht	.25
Mr. Chester Mason	6.00
Mrs. R. G. Fuller	25.00
Miss Millicent Morse	5.00
Mrs. Jessica Henderson	5.00
Mrs. Gladstone Jordan	5.00
Mrs. Louise Hovey	25.00
Mrs. Jennie Gutterson	1.00
Mrs. W. M. Lang	1.00
Dr. Vatae Straw	5.00
Mrs. John M. Kendall	5.00
Dr. Grace De Cross	5.00
Miss Eleanor Calnan	5.00
Miss Mary Glode	.50
Mr. John Driscoll	.50
	146.25

Contributions made to Pennsylvania Headquarters:

Collection, home of Mrs. J. A. Bolin	6.00
Miss Clara Mickelbach	1.18
Collection at meeting, home of Mrs. Edwin Smith	2.34
Mr. Edwin Smith	5.00
Mrs. G. G. Kempter	4.00
Mrs. Glen O. Martin	1.00
Miss L. L. Dock	25.00
	44.52
Total collected by Branches	1,157.40
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	81,082.02
Total collected by Branches through April 19, 1919	82,239.42
Grand Total	503,796.53
Deduction: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	4,933.50
Grand Net Total	$498,863.03

Members Securing Suffragist Subscriptions From April 7 to April 24, 1919.

Miss Betty Gram, Mass.	7
Miss Palys L. Chevrier, N. Y.	1
Miss Cornelia A. Beach, Ky.	1
Miss Aenid Sanborn, N. Y.	1
Mr. Harold S. Howard, N. Y.	1
Mrs. T. H. Gray, Jr., Mass.	1
Miss Ethel Clawans, D. C.	1
Miss Elsie Hill, N. H.	1
Miss Vivian Pierce, Calif.	7
Mrs. Emily Butterworth, N. Y.	1
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.	1
Miss Lucy Branham, Pa.	6
Miss Alice Paul, N. J.	2
Mrs. Pascia P. Warren, N. H.	2
Miss Mildred Gilbert, Calif.	1
Mrs. A. H. Bright, Minn.	1
Col. William Boyce Thompson, N. Y.	1
Mrs. Ida Saul Williams, Pa.	6
Mrs. Bertha C. Moller, Wis.	5
William F. Milstead, Jr., D. C.	1
Miss Sue White, Tenn.	12
Colorado Branch	5
New Hampshire Branch	4
New Jersey Branch	13
D. C. Branch through Miss Edith Ainge	5
Renewals	85
Anonymous	1
Total	173

West End Trust Company

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS

$4,000,000

Receives Deposits

Acts as Executor, Administrator
Guardian, Trustee, Agent

Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers'
Letters of Credit, Express Checks

Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit
Department and a Storage
Department for trunks
and packages

Managers Real Estate, Collects Rents
etc.

Lends Money on Approved Collateral
Security

S. Kann Sons Co.
"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8TH. ST.

KANN'S BOOK STORE IS DOWNSTAIRS

—Right in the heart of the city—where you do your shopping most every day
—is a splendidly equipped book store
—At Kann's, Downstairs.

—It has a complete stock of books, conveniently arranged, and moderately priced.

—The new books are here on the date they are released from the publishers.

—The book store is downstairs in a big, fine basement; quiet and inviting

—away from the distracting sounds of other departments
—and here you may select carefully the books you want.

JOHN C. PAIGE & CO.

Insurance

65 Kilby St., Boston. 115 Broadway, N. Y.

L. STONE CO.

MODES—INEXPENSIVELY STYLISH

THIRTEEN SIX WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA

Cornelison

1515 H Street Northwest Millinery Washington, D

Telephone Maine 861

Brentano's

Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers

F and Twelfth Sts. Washington, D. C.

Pictures, Frames, Mirrors

FRED C. HAYS & CO.

1237 G STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Exquisitely Arranged Store

Extraordinary Wide Stock

Exceptionally Reasonable Prices

Get Your Groceries at

G. G. CORNWELL'S

1415 H ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We Grow 'Cause We Know"

OUR composing Rooms are replete with the most fascinating and up-to-date Type Faces—all selected for the purpose of satisfying the demand of those whose tastes tend toward the better class of Printing. MAIN 4250

Columbian
Printing Co., Inc.
815 14th N. W.

New Fashions

IN

SUITS, COATS, WRAPS
GOWNS, DRESSES
BLOUSES, MILLINERY

Paris
New York
Washington

Gidding

Cincinnati
Philadelphia

1510 H St. N. W.

Opp. Shoreham Hotel

Superb Furs

IN

SCARFS, MUFFS, ETC.
BELTED STOLES
CAPES, COATS